

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## ALLIES ENTER LILLE, OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE; BELGIANS AT BRUGES; ENEMY GIVES UP COAST; GERMANY DEFiant OVER WILSON'S ANSWER; HUNGARY PROCLAIMED INDEPENDENT STATE

### \$4,000,000,000 OF LOAN TAKEN; M'ADOO PLEADS

Warns We Shall Lose War's Objectives if Money Drive Fails.

GAIN HERE \$101,271,700

N. Y. District's Total \$948,792,550 and Country's, Officially, \$3,607,597,350.

### How Fourth Liberty Loan Stands To-day

TOTAL raised by the nation, \$3,607,597,350. New York District quota, 1,500,000,000. Amount of New York subscriptions recorded yesterday, 101,271,700. Total amount subscribed to date in New York District, 948,792,550. The nation's showing:

District	Subscriptions	P. C.
St. Louis	\$230,900,200	88.00
Minneapolis	177,162,450	84.50
Boston	275,461,700	75.00
Dallas	\$8,755,650	62.60
San Francisco	256,591,800	62.00
Chicago	\$39,852,300	63.00
Richmond	166,371,100	59.40
Kansas City	153,325,700	58.80
Cleveland	350,182,950	58.30
New York	\$48,792,000	52.70
Philadelphia	239,331,450	47.80
Atlanta	86,869,050	46.20

Nation's subscriptions equal 60.12 per cent. of entire loan.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department announced late last night that subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan of \$4,000,000,000 reported and estimated up to noon yesterday amounted to \$4,000,000,000. The actual figures for the sixteen days ended at the close of business Wednesday, however, showed that with only two days to go subscriptions stood at \$3,607,597,350 or only 60.12 per cent. of the entire loan. The increase in subscriptions on the sixteenth day was \$338,792,550, of which about one-third came from the Federal Reserve District of New York.

The sixteenth day's increase in the loan was the largest reported thus far for any day in the campaign, but the smallness of these figures compared with what must be done is shown by the necessity of raising more than a billion dollars each of the remaining two days if the drive is to meet success.

McAdoo Warns Success Is Vital. Secretary McAdoo, to emphasize the great problem before the nation, last night issued a final appeal to Americans to put their shoulders to the wheel and push the loan over. The Secretary said: "Subscriptions reported and estimated up to noon Thursday amount to \$4,000,000,000, leaving at least \$2,000,000,000 to complete the Fourth Liberty Loan. Only two days are left within which to raise this vast sum. No country on earth but America could raise so vast a sum in so short a time. America can do it and must do it.

The destinies of the world and the hopes of civilization are centered upon America. We shall fail in everything we have fought for and hope to gain in this war if the Fourth Liberty Loan is defeated. Let every true American citizen to-day examine himself under the white light of patriotism and say whether or not he has done his utmost in this emergency. The highest obligations of duty and patriotism command every true American to go immediately to his bank or to his Liberty Loan committee and subscribe to the limit of his ability to the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

"Don't delay; don't wait to be urged. Be as quick to do your part in this Fourth Liberty Loan battle as our soldiers in France are quick to obey the order to charge the enemy. Buy Liberty bonds on the installment plan if you cannot buy them for cash. Every patriotic citizen will do his duty to-day victory for the Fourth Loan is certain.

### DRAFT HALTED HERE TO ASSIST FIGHT ON GRIP

Conboy Releases Doctors and New Vaccine Promises Relief.

MANY HOUSES ARE LENT

Decrease Shown in New Cases as Business and Phones Are Crippled.

Three outstanding developments yesterday marked the fight New York is making against the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia. Martin Conboy, director of the draft here, stopped the operation of his machine, which has been busy in its 133 local exemption boards classifying the men who registered for service last month. As the result it is expected that a large number of physicians who have been giving their time to the examination of registrants will be released to combat the local epidemic. Also the mandatory order requiring a registrant for examination is done away with for a time, eliminating the possibility that responding registrants might spread the disease.

Vaccine Findings Presented. The Department of Health presented the results of experiments conducted with the anti-influenza vaccine prepared by Dr. William H. Park, director of the bureau of laboratories in the department. They indicate that where the vaccine has been used there has been a sharp decrease in the number of new influenza cases. The report led Health Commissioner Copeland to say that influenza has been produced by use of the vaccine it is the strongest possible indication that the vaccine is the cause of the disease. On the strength of this report he ordered the preparation of sufficient vaccine to meet the demand of 30,000 doses a day.

Homes Sought for Children. An appeal was sent out to New Yorkers who have the room to take into their homes for a short period the children of victims of the epidemic removed to hospitals to prevent a spread of the disease.

While these activities were in progress reports received embracing the entire city indicated a decrease in the number of new influenza cases. Other developments showed that while the organization to fight the epidemic is rounding into shape, influenza and pneumonia are making inroads into the homes of almost every industry. The New York Telephone Company issued an additional statement, which read in part: "With the loss of central office operators in New York city through sickness increasing rather than decreasing the company to-day issued another appeal to telephone users, asking them voluntarily to restrict their telephoning to calls that are absolutely necessary. "At the company's main office at 45 Day street it was said that the operators absent to-day due to Spanish influenza totaled 1,400. Untrained employees cannot take their places." The statement also said the company has sent cards to all telephone subscribers in the city repeating the appeal and asking that the cards be placed beside the subscriber's telephone. The Public Service Commission of the Second District reports from its headquarters in Albany that operating forces in the telephone office under its jurisdiction have been seriously depleted. Business houses and banks have begun to feel the effect. An official of the Federal Reserve Bank in this district said that 230 employees of that institution were absent through illness.

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### German Mark Declines Again in Swiss Market

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 17.—President Wilson's reply to Germany has resulted in a further decline in the exchange rate of the mark in Switzerland, where the mark declined 3.75-100 per cent. and the kronen 1.35-100 per cent. Both now are quoted at less than half pre-war exchange rates.

### GERMANS CRUEL TO U.S. CAPTIVES

Bad Food Served and Severe Punishment Meted for Slight Offences.

NEUTRAL VISITS CAMPS No Attempt Made to Gain Favor of Americans as Reported.

How are the Germans treating the Americans they have captured? What sort of food are our men getting? Are they comfortably clothed and housed and adequately paid for their enforced labor? Where are the American prisoners kept? Is there any leniency for those who have fled through Germany? A special effort has been made to find the answers to these questions in a series of special cable despatches to THE SUN, the first of which is submitted. The despatches come from a neutral correspondent who was permitted by the German authorities to visit the prison camps and who has just returned to Holland after several weeks' investigation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—The principal camps in Germany where American prisoners of war are confined are at Darnstadt, Limburg, Meschede, Glessen, Dier, Lahn and the Sennelager near Paderborn. In the three first mentioned the correspondents found 700 Americans. At Glessen were more than 250 and at Paderborn about 400. These numbers have not been considerably increased since I counted them last week. From escaped British officers it is learned, however, that twenty American officers are at Holmsen and that some American officers are lodged in infantry barracks at Glessen, West Prussia, where British officers also are confined.

Great Any Who Resist. American prisoners are segregated from those of other nationalities, but the treatment they receive does not differ from that of the others. Slightest resistance to any command is a signal for kicks and blows from the butts of the guards' rifles. The offender is then confined for three days on a diet of bread and water, followed by a day of the regular prison fare, and then more bread and water.

The prisoners are worked from dawn until dusk. They are helping to construct military works, and also are laboring in the fields, on the railways, in steel factories and coal pits. For industry classed as ordinary labor they receive the same pay as a German private soldier—about three-quarters of a mark a day. For the heavier work in the coal mines the wage is one mark, or about 24 cents a day.

Most prisoners who are physically strong are glad to work, because of the mental relief it affords. Those who refused were, until recently, kept in close confinement for a fortnight, with no nourishment except bread and water. Within a few weeks this programme has been altered so that the prisoner declining to work is put on bread and water for six days and if he is still obdurate is sent to a penal camp. There the treatment is still more severe.

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### TEUTON EDITORS DIFFER ON FIGHT OR PEACE STEPS

Some Hopeless, While Others Put Nation's Future Up to Military Powers.

ANTI-DEVASTATION ORDER

Army Instructed to Stop All Unnecessary Destruction in "Gradual Retreat."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Despatches from Berlin to-night through Amsterdam indicate a strong anti-Wilson tendency not only in military quarters but also in those which have favored peace. For example, Herr Gothein, a member of the Reichstag, writing in the Zeitung am Mittag, declares President Wilson has given a death blow to the idea of a league of nations. His position, the writer asserts, is one of brute force rather than equal rights, and Germany would enter a league under such conditions with feelings of "indescribable bitterness."

Gothein asserts that the idea of surrendering at the discretion of the Allies makes the blood of even the most confirmed pacifists boil, and adds that although he always has opposed unrestricted submarine warfare its relinquishment means an extraordinary weakening of the German military position.

Fears Fatherland's Invasion. The Cologne Gazette publishes a manifesto of the Conservative party signed by Count Friedrich von Westarp and other prominent members of the party declaring that after President Wilson's reply the contest of arms must be fought out to a finish. It paints a terrible picture of the fate that would befall an invaded fatherland.

A despatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung from Berlin states that there will be exhaustive deliberations between the Reichstag, the Federal Council and the Supreme Command as well as the issue of all parties before a decision is reached concerning a reply to Mr. Wilson's note. It is said to be probable the Reichstag will not reassemble until next week.

Advices received from Berne are that there is great activity in political circles in view of the German reply to President Wilson's note. It is understood the note already has been drafted and that it is not a complete refusal of President Wilson's demands.

There is a report from Berlin that the German reply was to be despatched to Washington to-night. The semi-official newspapers in Germany indicate that it is certain that Germany in the note will seek to continue the conversation.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg was expected in Berlin to-day. It is announced that Chancellor Maximilian has appointed State Secretary Groeber as his representative in connection with the civil administration of martial law.

Peace demonstrations continue in Germany, according to the Paris Matin, which says that groups of soldiers go through the streets of Berlin singing pacifist and revolutionary songs.

Pan-Germans Hooted by Mob. Pan-Germans who attempted to hold a meeting before the Hindenburg statue were obliged to disperse by hoisting crowds which attempted to set fire to the statue. The police had great difficulty in preventing them from carrying out their purpose.

According to reports by Gen. Ludendorff some divisions have refused to obey orders and soldiers held meetings to discuss political questions. Judging by Rhineland and Berlin newspapers received at Amsterdam President Wilson's reply to Germany was printed in full in the German press. The newspapers variously termed the reply "a trap," "Wilson's evasions," "a rude answer" and the like.

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### COALITION OF TEUTON STATES FACES WRECK

Germany Is in Graver Peril From Austria Than in the West.

FOUR NATIONS ORGANIZE

Proclamations by Czecho-Slovaks, Illyrians and Ruthenians Reported.

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LONDON, Oct. 17.—The German-Austro-Hungarian coalition that was to extend Teutonic domination through Mitteleuropa eastward is now a mass of wreckage. The Dual Monarchy, in a frenzied effort to meet the requirements preliminary to obtaining peace, has split up. Hungary declaring itself an independent state.

Telegrams from Vienna say proclamations have been issued by Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, creating four nations out of former Austrian States, German-Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Illyrian and Ruthenian. Berlin reports say that no Turkish peace offer has been sent to England or America, but Germany is convinced Turkey will accept all allied conditions and conclude a separate peace.

Thus Germany, with her southern and eastern fronts laid open by the practically assured defection of her allies, but also the danger of the disruption of the whole fabric of confederated German States.

A British military official said to THE SUN correspondent: "Germany's gravest anxiety is not for the moment directed to the western front, but toward Vienna. The military situation in Italy, however, as there is still the chance of further withdrawal without her armies being disorganized. She can continue to fight in the west for several months at least."

The loss of the Belgian coast increases her difficulties, while her present requirements are resulting in increasing rather than lessening her front. Her men have been fighting for weeks without rest, and are becoming weary. Her great losses in guns and her decreasing supply of ammunition and materials are having a great effect.

"Yet with Austria still in the war she could have held out, provided her own internal conditions did not precipitate collapse. She now faces the certain prospect that if she keeps on fighting she will meet a far worse fate in the end."

Despatches from different sources announce a Czecho-Slovak republic has been proclaimed at Prague. Following open revolt, the independence of Poland has been proclaimed at Warsaw, while Croatia intends to proclaim her independence from Austria.

### 46,000,000 RULED BY DUAL MONARCHY

Austria-Hungary Faces Complex Political Situation.

Austria-Hungary includes one-sixteenth of all Europe and embraces 239,777 square miles. The empire is Croatia intends to proclaim her independence from Austria.

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### Sent Card Sept. 20, and Calls It Late!

SERGEANT FREDERIC A. PRINCE writes less than a month ago, "On the Line," to express his gratitude to a SUN fund donor. "In acknowledging your good gift of tobacco and cigarettes which we soldier boys feel we must have to be happy and to work well, I feel that I am late, but I am none the less grateful."

Quotations from a few more cards express the delight of our fighting men when they have the good luck to be in a SUN Tobacco Fund distribution. See page 11.

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### Wilson's Coming Reply Worries Austrian Ruler

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. PARIS, Oct. 17.—Emperor Charles of Austria is reported to have been prostrated for the last thirty-six hours, due to the fact that President Wilson failed to state his attitude toward Austria in his correspondence with Germany.

According to a diplomatic authority who is well acquainted with court affairs in Vienna, the young Emperor's countenance remains spiritless and melancholy. Berlin's peace efforts and their failure have so dejected him that he refuses to see anybody, only the Empress and his physician remaining at his side. He refuses to attend functions until his mind is set at ease concerning the President's attitude toward his country. It is said also that he was further depressed by the revolt at Prague and by the general strikes in Bohemia.

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### KAISER ANXIOUS TO NEGOTIATE

Diplomats Believe He Wants Peace Talk Kept Before German People.

COVERS MILITARY PERIL

Doubt Expressed of Practical Value of Paper Political Reforms.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—While the inspired report that Germany had forthwith replied to President Wilson's last communication on the subject of an armistice and peace had accepted the President's terms now appears to have been at least premature, there is good reason to believe that Germany's reply to the President, when it does come, will be virtually an acceptance, and that every effort will be continued to further the peace negotiations.

The report of the Kaiser's abdication, as expected, remains unconfirmed, and officials and diplomats here characterize most of the rumors of serious upheavals as simply part of the well organized German propaganda now seething in enemy countries.

The one thing which the German Government seems to fear above all else now is that the peace issue will be eliminated and the German and Austrian people brought back squarely face to face with the military situation on the western front, the growing military menace which has developed as a result of Bulgaria's collapse, and the preparations which America continues to make to secure and guarantee absolute victory.

What is interesting officials particularly now is the frantic haste with which both Germany and Austria, with a view to keeping the discussions with President Wilson open, appear to be making changes in their governmental affairs with the obvious aim of conforming on paper at least to the President's demand that governments truly representative of the people be established prior to the opening of peace negotiations.

The State Department has been informed from Berne that Austria-Hungary seems to be facing a decisive crisis politically, according to all indications, and that the Austrian Emperor is expected shortly to issue a manifesto to the people granting autonomy to the various nationalities. Diplomatic advisers state that eighty-six Polish members of the Reichstag met recently at Cracow and formed an organization declaring they would no longer sit in the Reichstag.

Meanwhile despatches from Copenhagen state that reforms have already been made effective in Germany which make it henceforth necessary for the consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag to be obtained before the German Emperor can declare war "except in a case where imperial territory has already been invaded or its coasts attacked."

Heretofore the assent of the Reichstag was not required when the Emperor chose to make war, and the Reichstag had in fact no control over the Emperor. The change, therefore, theoretically may mean a great deal, but officials here express doubt.

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### GRAND PRE-GAIN OF GREAT VALUE TO AMERICANS

Solves One of Most Difficult Problems They Have Faced.

TENACITY DISMAYS FOE

Divisions Rushed From Metz of Low Strength, Fifty Men to Company.

By HERBERT BAILEY. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 17.—Working their way along the valley of the Aire in the face of a stiff machine gun fire the Americans entered Grand Pre. The Americans steadily advanced through the valley, which runs to one side of the formidable, menacing Bois de Bourgoigne, and reached the northern edge of Bois de Loges, the most formidable obstacles between them and Rozanville.

They thus solved one of their most difficult problems and completed an operation which stands out as one of their greatest achievements. To the east of La Musade farm there was a fierce fight, the position being taken by the Americans after a hard effort. Possession of this stronghold strengthens the Americans' grip on this whole section and facilitates their further advance.

The line of trenches that runs in front of St. Georges has been pierced by the Americans, who now dominate the German positions in that area. Despite a steady downpour of rain the cheerfulness of the Americans continues. The Germans are dismayed by the tenacity of the American attacks and have been rushing up divisions from Metz. Their battalions are of very low strength, however, companies consisting of only fifty men in some instances and battalions having only 150 bayonets.

Lieut. Eddie Rickenbacker, the American flying ace, now has eighteen victories officially to his credit, the high mark in the American Army.

### HEROISM IS SHOWN IN YANKEE ADVANCE

Outwit Foe by Omitting Artillery Preparation.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 17.—The capture of Grandpre by Gen. Pershing's forces was accomplished under terrific hardships and with a heroism not hinted at in the brief official announcement of the taking of this stronghold of the Germans north of the Argonne forest.

The Americans took the town primarily by outwitting the enemy—by attacking without artillery preparation, which the Germans had expected, by wading the River Aire at four points instead of building bridges, by struggling through almost impassable mud by step by step until suddenly on top of the amazed Germans and by driving them into a retreat after hand to hand fighting.

Bridges Are Destroyed. The Americans had moved to a point within a short distance of Grand Pre and the Germans had destroyed the bridges over the shallow Aire as they retreated. The enemy obviously expected an artillery fire to preface any further attack, for his surprise was unfeigned when the Americans smashed into his positions.

The American attack began at 6 o'clock in the morning. The men moved forward in the shelter of the forest, reaching the Aire at four points agreed upon where the stream could be forded. Without attracting the attention of the Germans the Americans then waded into the cold water, which reached to their waists and higher, and pushed across the stream.

On the northern bank they found broad mud flats, into which they sank half way to their knees. The Germans by this time had discovered their approach and opened a bitter machine gun fire, but the Americans pushed steadily on. Beyond the mud banks, which were crowded slowly and with the greatest difficulty, the Americans found the Germans and closed with them in a desperate bayonet hand to hand fight. Rifles often were used as clubs and each man struggled with individual opponents.

At 11 o'clock the Americans had completely overcome the enemy, had driven him into the woods north of Grand Pre.

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French, British and Americans Gain Two Miles North of the Oise.

U-BOAT BASES CLEARED

Lille Left Intact, Indicating Change in Policy of Ruthlessness.

ENEMY'S PERIL GROWING

Battles Desperately in Champagne in Effort to Save Armies From Disaster.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—The "Hambled" publisher, with reserve a report that the German Admiralty has issued wireless instructions to all submarines to return to their bases.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The northern bulwark of the German western front is now completely smashed. The Belgian coast, including the submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, has been evacuated. British naval forces landed at both Ostend and Zeebrugge to-day after naval aviators had reported the German retreat. This means an end to the submarine nests that long have been within such short and easy striking distance of allied shipping in the Channel and in the open Atlantic just beyond.

It was the group of allied armies commanded by King Albert of the Belgians which forced the German retreat from Flanders. Up to this afternoon the allied advance averaged fifteen miles. On the right of this army group is the Second British Army. This army has crossed the Lys River and its patrols are now in the suburbs of Tournai. The British alone took 1,800 prisoners from six enemy divisions.

The British occupied Lille, largest of the invaded French cities, and also entered Douai. The forced German retreat from Courtrai and the neighborhood of Valenciennes threatens all the enemy's lines of communications west of Brussels.

Two Mile Gain on Oise. Further south, on the Bohain-Le Cateau front the Allies advanced beyond the Oise, extending their gains at average of two miles on a fifteen mile front, thus narrowing still more the dangerous salient out of which the Germans are retreating from La Fere, between the Oise and Serre rivers, to the Hirson-Meuses line. This retirement is forcing the enemy perilously close to the difficult Ardennes country, where all military commentators agree he may be forced to the necessity of splitting his retreat in two directions, giving the Allies further opportunities to cut off lines of communications and to inflict further crushing defeats.

Petit Verly and Marchienne were captured, and on the left bank of the Oise, Origny. The French counted 1,200 prisoners up to noon.

The retirement in western Belgium extends over a front of forty miles, with a stand, French and Belgian cavalry and infantry units pressing close on the enemy's heels. Belgian cavalry is already in Bruges.

Issegrim, southwest of Roulers, changed hands four times before the Germans finally were expelled. The British hold about a third of the newer part of Courtrai, embracing about 5,000 inhabitants. The older and larger part is still in the hands of the Germans, and it is believed some 30,000 persons, mostly women and children are in the place. Courtrai was only slightly damaged by shell fire. The British are all around it, so that the enemy hold is precarious.

Enemy May Stand at Ghent. From the Roulers neighborhood allied forces are driving swiftly in the direction of Ghent, behind the fortresses of which it is probable the enemy will make a stand. Allied elements are striving with might and main to reach Ghent before the retreating Germans, however, and these may succeed in cutting off the retirement, forcing the Kaiser's men to submit to capture or to enter Holland, where they would be interned.

Allied military commanders see an effort on the part of the enemy to carry out a general tactical movement having for its object the attainment of the line of Antwerp, Amur and Metz and on to the Swiss frontier. If this could be accomplished the Germans would still be fighting on foreign soil, which has been their boast from the start of the war, and would leave them still seventy or eighty miles from the German border.

In the attack east of Le Cateau many

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